





## The Louisianian.

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FOR PRESIDENT IN 1873,  
**U. S. GRANT,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY WILSON,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our  
office of any delinquency on the  
part of our carrier, as our arrange-  
ments are such that every issue of  
our paper should be regularly deliv-  
ered.

The Louisianian contains a  
correct directory of the Regular Re-  
publican clubs in the City and Par-  
ish of Orleans.

PERSONAL.—We were agreeably  
surprised by a visit to our sanctum  
of our content. of the *Grand Era*, of  
Baton Rouge, Hon. J. Henri Burch.

The *Picayune* capped the  
candle, which surmounts its office,  
with an "old white hat" on the day  
of Mr. Greeley's nomination.

The Young Democracy of  
New Orleans have determined to  
revive and reorganize the old Sey-  
mour and Blair legion of 1868.

Yesterday's *Picayune* dis-  
patches say that Senator Sumner  
has announced his determination  
to support Greeley and Brown.

The monthly spouter of the  
*Citizens' Guard*, who told the fifth-  
warders that the Pinchback Con-  
vention refused to endorse Grant, is  
open to the accusation of suppress-  
ing the truth. If he will put it that  
the Pinchback Convention refused  
to endorse the President at the dic-  
tation of Leet's masters in the Cu-  
stomhouse, there will be no objec-  
tion to his statement.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Plea-  
sure seekers will take notice that  
preparations are going on to have a  
grand moonlight excursion on the  
Mississippi River, on July 25. Our  
next issue will contain full particu-  
lars.

THE BALTIMORE CON-  
VENTION AND ITS NOMI-  
NATIONS.

The Democracy of the United States have held their Convention at Baltimore, and with a single gigantic stride, as has ever been taken by any political party in this or any other Christian country, placed a distance between their former and present position, that, in the interest of the whole country, we hope never to see them retrace. And this stride has been as unexpected to the multitude as it is great. The popular knowledge of the "learn nothing and forget nothing" propensities of the Democracy, with their implacable hatred to every shade of politics not in perfect accord with their own, induced superficial observers to believe that the Democracy of the nation would prefer to "die in the ditch" rather than part with their cherished doctrines and dogmas. Hence, when Cincinnati had nominated Horace Greeley for President, and the probability of his endorsement by the Democracy only hinted at, shouts of that derisive and contemptuous laughter, which "scarce the proud philosopher can scorn," rang out in the air. While all over this land the Greeley and Brown nominations, were sought to be treated as the hugest joke of the season.

The Democracy never would and never could endorse HORACE GREELEY!! But the attitude and of the inflexible purposes of this party were lost sight of. It had grown tired of the permitted (if not sanctioned) violations of the rights of the sovereign People of this country. They had witnessed the frequent but fruitless appeals to the national head for redress of the wrongs inflicted, and the adoption of measures to prevent the recurrence of them. They have utterly despaired under the present Republican rulers, and they are conscious that under the banner of old Democracy they but march to defeat. Therefore for once in their history we find them adapting themselves to the times and the exigencies of the hour, and abandoning their organization as such, adopting a platform of principles immensely in advance of themselves, and putting in nomination the men selected by the Liberal party for President and Vice President.

The national contest may be considered as now fairly open. No other party remains, and no other candidates will be put up. The Democrats will, on the whole, do as Mr. Robert Vance, or North Carolina says: He says—"We have been singing Democratic hymns for forty years down here, and we have never recognized Greeley as a Democrat before; but if the Baltimore Convention put him in our hymn book we'll sing it if it kills us." They have put him and he'll be sung by them.

Blatant Republicans when they thought it impossible of obtaining were sarcastically inviting this endorsement, and now that they have got it, they are more dissatisfied than ever.

The Liberals who originated the movement are of course jubilant over their success so far, and confidently assert their ability to elect their nominees. We shall see what we shall see.

RATIFICATION DOINGS.—Immediately on receipt, on Wednesday last, of the news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown, for President and Vice President, by the Baltimore Convention, a thrill of animation amounting almost to ecstasy seemed to be visible everywhere among the Democracy. Not much time elapsed before the booming of cannon from Lafayette square told the joy of these people. Following close on this demonstration, were preparations for a ratification meeting at night. Accordingly as the "evening shades" prevailed, Lafayette square presented a lively scene, and as the time of meeting approached, the square gradually filled with persons of all classes, ages, sexes and conditions. Bon-fires, rockets, gaslights, procession lamps, Jaeger's music, all contributed to make the place attractive. On a platform well decorated and ornamented with "Greeley and Brown" mottoes, and the inevitable white hat, a number of gentlemen, orated to the satisfaction of the listeners who evinced their approval of the "new departure" in frequent cheers. After two or three hours spent in this way, the meeting separated.

## THE "TIME TO WORK."

The energetic action of the State Central Executive Committee of the regular Republican party of Louisiana, since the adjournment at Baton Rouge, to meet on August 9, in the preparation and circulation of suitable addresses to the whole people of Louisiana, and circulars to those taking prominent parts in the organization and management of the clubs, etc., are all inlusing new life into good Republicans and lovers of liberty and progress everywhere, and demonstrating the earnestness of the Committee in the important work before it. The addresses point out in clear, unmistakable and forcible language the outrageous conduct of Packard, and other Federal employees, in deliberately defeating the wish of the majority of their convention for an honorable adjustment of the difficulties in the Republican party, throws the responsibility of what-ever disruption our party suffers, on the shoulders of the men who designedly imposed insolent conditions precedent to treating on the terms of re-union. They appeal to the good, the honest and the enlightened people of Louisiana to arouse themselves immediately, and appreciating the magnitude of the trusts confided to them, and use every exertion not only for the complete overthrow, and rout "horse, foot and dragons" of the Gatlin gun ticket, but also put in the field in its stead a ticket that can and will command and receive the support and respect of a vast majority of the people of this State.

As an earnest of popular interest in our cause we want to see without delay the election of the additional delegates to the August Convention. We have no doubt whatever that there will be a general response to the call, but if what we propose to do, "were well done, when it were done, it were well that it were done quickly."

The nominees of the Baton Rouge Convention are unacceptable and will not receive, under any circumstances now, the approval and support of any respectable number of the voters of Louisiana. All hope of preservation and success lies in the Convention to meet August 9, and the leaders of our party, refusing to be forced into acquiescence in the abominable schemes, have wisely and well, chosen to rely on the patriotism, love of freedom, gratitude, and manliness of our people, and resolved to stand the hazard of the die rather than degrade themselves and disrupt their party by the acceptance of disgraceful conditions. We therefore urge on all the good people of Louisiana to unite with us in our effort to effect our organization and nominate an acceptable State ticket.

Considerable anxiety has recently been excited in the minds of many appointees of Governor Warmoth, that he was about to decapitate all state office-holders who do not see eye to eye with himself in the present campaign.

One or two removals already indicate that there may be some good cause for the apprehension. The *Picayune*, evidently expecting that something of this sort was on the tapis, clamors wildly for the instant dismissal of the present appointees, and the appointment of Democrats in their stead.

We don't believe there is much danger of Governor Warmoth following any such counsel as this, and we sincerely hope that he will not entertain so cruel a thought as the other. The majority of the present staff of office-holders have been and are true and tried friends of Governor Warmoth, and to discard them, as a worn out coat, and give the places they have striven to keep in the Governor's gift, aye, even the preservation of the gubernatorial chair itself for him, would not only impair the integrity, strength and usefulness of our party, but would argue too great an oblivion of all appreciation of party and partisan fidelity, for us to believe the Governor capable of.

Dr. Howard, who was sent from Cuba to Spain a short time since, and there imprisoned, has, upon the strong grounds urged by the American government, been discharged from jail. The next turn will probably be an action for compensation.

## A DISTANT VIEW.

We clip the following with reference to our troubles, and to the leading candidates of the Custom-house faction from the *Nation*:

"If in North Carolina there begin to be appearances of something certain, in Louisiana confusion is worse confounded, and no body seems to know what has happened, is happening, or is going to happen to Democrat Reform Democrats, Warmoth men, Casey men, Pinchback Republicans or anybody else. Colonel George W. Carter, we see, an experienced politician, comes out against the nomination of Mr. W. P. Kellogg for Governor by the Casey or Custom-house Republicans, and says he cannot support any such ticket. Indeed, it is anything but a nice ticket, even as tickets go. Valued correspondents deceive us profoundly, or it is in fact a ticket worthy the support of Mr. Fenton and Mr. Tweed. Mr. W. P. Kellogg runs for Governor in order that he may be sent back to the United States Senate, of which body he is now an ornament; or is not an ornament. To this end he makes an agreement with various people, and, among others, with Mr. C. C. Antoine, of Caddo, of whom it is said that, being bought and sold in the late legislature, he, on one occasion, brought the very large price of \$40,000, which is 'ruling high' for New Orleans."

The *Times* complains against the monopoly of the granite building and its environs by the talkers of the Baton Rouge ticket. Why what are you growling about, neighbor? Don't you remember that is Uncle Sam's Customhouse, and the nominees are Uncle Sam's, and he wants them men elected, and those who "wangle" and "button-hole," and occasionally "saw," are electing the Baton Rouge ticket right in the Customhouse in time.

Mr. Kellogg, and one or two more" on the Baton Rouge ticket, are all who the *Picayune* can stand; and yet they would prevent it from being the gloomiest for this State. We don't believe that even the candidates deluded themselves into the belief that the *Picayune* would support their ticket. But this sudden leap from Grant and Wilson, to Greeley and Brown, and from Kellogg to McEnery & Co., strikes some people as singularly but not surprisingly inconsistent. "Twas ever thus."

As a set off to the "inexorable logic" of Leet, we copy the following from the *Gambett Standard*: "We have all along asserted, and events are daily corroborating it, that the nomination of Greeley not only defeats Democracy, but insures to General Grant, our Republican nominee, a large class of Democratic votes."

We would like to know whether Leet can't inexorably prove that if General Grant gets "a large class of Democratic votes" he must therefore be a Democrat.

The Shreveport *Republican* furnishes this interesting item of intelligence in relation to our city: "During the past six months \$5,000,000 have been invested in the erection of buildings in New Orleans."

Governor Warmoth was serenaded on Wednesday evening by the ratification party, at the Headquarters of the Greeley and Brown party on Carondelet street. His Excellency acknowledged the compliment in suitable remarks.

THE CONSOLIDATED ASSOCIATION, successor to the CHRISTIAN RE-  
PUBLICAN association, made a show of excluding politics from their deliberations in this city, and not only let them in but were compelled to prematurely "burst up" on account of the extent to which political fights were getting in among them.

The talkative blonds of the *Citizens' Guard* has, according to his own report, inflicted some of his usual "inexorable" logical nonsense on a down town gathering. The idea of any man in his senses affirming that because "one who does not vote for Mr. Greeley ceases to be a Democrat, therefore one who does vote for him must be a Democrat." But we have the key to the thing in his own language: "When you hear a man who talks much stuff and oults it 'inexorable logic' you may be sure that he is either a fool or takes you to be one."

## DRUNKEN JUDGES.

The Harrisonburg (Pennsylvania) *State Journal* contains the following picture of its State judiciary:

"We alluded some months since, to the fact that in a neighboring State a court was adjourned on account of the drunkenness of the judge, who was actually so inebriated at the time as to be totally unconscious of his whereabouts and his conduct. In our exchanges this week we find a respectable paper published in a neighboring county, which sternly points to the fact that a judge there actually reels from the tipping shop to the bench, and adjourns court expressly to join his roistering friends in libations of drunkenness and scenes of degradation. In this connection we may state that a petition for a pardon of an individual convicted of a high crime in the court over which the judge presides, sets forth, among other reasons for application, that at the time of the trial the judge and several of the jurors were drunk."

This is a most frightful state of affairs. A drunken judiciary is, in all respects, the most dangerous condition in which a co-ordinate branch of the government can be found. We can endure a weak, vacillating and corrupt executive—we can tolerate a debauched legislator, because it is not so difficult to repair the injuries they inflict on society, and their bad example is limited in its effects on men. But a drunken judge is, of all other officials, the most disgraceful as a public spectacle, and the most dangerous as an influence of evil, in its effects on the rights and possessions of a community. The acts of such a man are frequently beyond correction when wrong. He holds in his hand the title of property, the peace of communities, the ties of the domestic circle, and the most sacred rights of men and women. If a man invested with such power, and in whom such responsibilities rest, so far forgets himself as to even appear in the community, drunk, to say nothing about his reeling into court in that condition, he ought at once to be stripped of his robes of office, impeached, and retired in the disgrace which he brought upon himself. There ought not to be a moment's hesitation in dealing with such men. If he is young, he should be driven from the bench, to save the community from a lifetime of his uncertainties, and if he is old, he should be retired, to save disgrace. The drunken judge has no parallel in social degradation and official humiliation.

## Re-Settlement of Virginia.

Every steamer that now reaches Norfolk from Europe brings large numbers of emigrants, a good share of which settle in Virginia. The Norfolk Journal has the following: "An event of no ordinary character in the history of Norfolk occurred on Monday. A British steamer landed more than ninety settlers for the South, fifty of them seeking homes in Virginia."

And these fifty were no ordinary emigrants. Two-thirds of them came as cabin passengers, and their luggage exceeded in nearly every case the \$500 allowed by law. And all were from England.

Among them was a retired colonel of the British army, with his accomplished wife and daughters, ladies who would grace any society, on the way to their new home, already purchased within the morning shadow of the Peaks of Otter.

No one could see these English settlers as they left the Moravian, with their bright, intelligent faces and robust forms, without feeling that they could not be in any way inferior to these English settlers who, more than a century ago, peopled Virginia with a race from whom descended the best, the bravest and the most brilliant of America's children.

## Gratitudo.

It comes within our own knowledge that, although Hon. E. C. Billings went to Washington, and influenced many of his fellow delegates to accompany him to urge the retention of Casey as Collector, yet, when Billings was running against Packard's candidate in the late convention at Baton Rouge, Casey gave his influence in Packard's candidate, and when Gen. Grant was informed of the ungrateful act, he refused to reply to the question as to whether he was using his power to elect Kellogg or not. He meant that Billings should take things for granted.

## PINCHBACK AND THE LIBERALS.

An extraordinary exhibition of firmness on the part of the Pinchback convention, by which the humiliating terms of a fusion, made precedent to a conference between the respective committees, is an evidence that the men who composed the convention were strong in their virtue and faithful to their principles. Will the administration papers charge that Pinchback and his friends are responsible for the division made permanent in the party? Charge it in the face of the fact that no provisions were made by Pinchback for a fusion? During a speech in the convention Pinchback said fairly and squarely that "if the terms were of such a character as no honorable man could accept and still retain his self-respect, he would hold Grant responsible for the acts of his officials, and, if necessary to defeat them, would stump the State for the opposition." As for me, said the Lieutenant Governor, personally, I would prefer Greeley to Grant, but for a union of the party I would forego my personal likes or dislikes, and would support the success of the Republican party. "But gentlemen," continued the speaker, "I would not sell my honor for success, but would rather go down to defeat with an honorable ensign, an untarnished banner, than march to victory with the loss of honor and political integrity."

The Liberal Republicans, if they put a good ticket in the field next August, will command the votes of the intelligent colored people and the mass of the whites, and that reformation so much needed will become an accomplished fact by the election of that ticket.—Shreveport *Republican*.

## THOROUGHNESS.

In this busy age, and more especially in this busy country, where labor is so universally honored, and industry in its many phases is, not the hard lot of the masses, but the true dignity of all, we seldom pause to consider the elements which make up its real value. Among these, perhaps, none is more vital, and at the same time more rare, than that of thoroughness. The complaint is general all over our land, and especially in our cities, of the superficial character of labor. The consumers lament it in the manufactured goods which so soon perish by the using. The employer complains of the negligent service rendered by his workmen. Railroad and steamboat disasters, fires and explosions testify loudly to the imperfect construction of machinery and buildings, and to the recklessness of those who take charge of them. The same lack of thoroughness pervades professional pursuits, political life, educational enterprises, and our national literature. Few touch bottom in their work; most skim its surface lightly and popularly, but fail to fathom or disclose its depth. For ten who work industriously, there is perhaps scarcely one who works thoroughly.

There are several reasons that may be alleged for this failing. In a newly-settled country the power of versatility is more valuable than that of superior excellence in a single pursuit. The early settlers, coming from an old and long established community, find their special superfluities at a discount, and, in order to meet the new requirements, they gradually learn and teach their children to turn their hands to everything with moderate efficiency. As the community becomes more thickly settled, and its wants multiply, the increasing division of labor produces an opposite demand, which can only be met by another gradual transition. With us, at least in our Eastern cities, it is becoming more and more necessary for each citizen to do one thing thoroughly rather than many things moderately, and not a few find their success and power of beneficence increased by concentrating upon one object the energies that they at present diffuse among several.

A deeper source of the lack of thoroughness lies in the character of the motives which prompt our labors and the spirit which is brought to bear upon them. Every man's character is photographed in his lifework. If it be pure and noble and true, his work, whether head or brain, will be earnest and faithful. If it be selfish, debased and mean, his work will be superficial and imperfect. It is true that all labor

rests primarily on the simple requirements of our physical nature, yet he who performs it with prehend its breadth of meaning and will fail to reap its best results. Beyond the material benefits which it can be exchanged, there are two grand purposes for labor, the improvement and development of the individual. If these ends are to be attained, there must be a motive for the thorough and faithful discharge of duty at that no hope of gain can supply is where labor is regarded as a system of contracts, where the only reward is the money wage, where neither justice nor lenience nor self-culture are the sons of daily toil, but only the justness of the minimum of gain to the maximum of getting that and the quality of labor so inferior and superficial. He who works for money or applause, will put more power, energy or zeal into the work than is just sufficient to produce the desired reward. The laborer will relax his force or shorten his time if possible, the manufacturer will use inferior materials, the author and orator will cater to the taste of their patrons rather than enforce unpalatable truths, the politician will serve his party rather than his country's best interests. But could they be imbued with a higher aim of true usefulness, mankind, and of making their work a means of good in itself, then this enthusiasm will clothe the arm with new vigor and inspire the mind with nobler efforts. Whatever the nation may be, if the aim is to perform its duties in the best manner, if a sincere desire exists for the perfection of the work apart from rewards, then a tendency toward completeness is established and the basis of thoroughness is laid.

Such an aim will naturally lead the mind to study its chosen pursuit in all its bearings. Two elements of real success in any undertaking are a comprehensive view of its nature and intent, and a faithful attention to details. Thoughtful action are inseparable and equally indispensable. If we would thoroughly perform our task, we must grasp it mentally and do it! The wise general takes a full survey of his whole position, and the arrangements with exact accuracy detail of his campaign. So, wherever we undertake, demands the best powers of our minds to cover its whole bearing and intent, and the most strict and vigilant surveillance of every specific duty which it involves. Nothing great or noble or worthy is ever accomplished without enthusiasm, self-sacrifice and patient labor; but with these and with a singleness of purpose and purity of aim, we may hope to surmount all difficulties and attain a thoroughness in our life pursuit that no inferior motives or feeble efforts can secure.—Phila. Ledger.

## CLUB DIRECTORY.

FIRST WARD.—Thomas Isabella, President; A. Priot, Secretary; St. Charles between Felicite and Polymia streets; meets Wednesday evenings at 7.  
SECOND WARD.—C. F. Glanville, President; P. E. Beuchtel, Secretary; Gold Hall, Embo between Barronne and Carondelet streets; meets Tuesday evening at 7.  
THIRD WARD.—E. P. Chase, President; W. S. Long, Secretary; meets Monday evening at 7.  
FOURTH WARD.—R. C. Howard, President; A. Pluche, Secretary; Trone corner Conti; meets Monday evening at 7.  
FIFTH WARD.—Joseph Pollin, President; J. E. Mathien, Secretary; Toussaint between Marais and Villere; meets Tuesday evening at 7.  
SIXTH WARD.—F. P. Benedict, President; A. Capla, Secretary; Union and Deligny; meets Wednesday evening at 7.  
SEVENTH WARD.—J. R. Jourdain, President; Wm. Moore, Secretary; Toussaint near Claiborne; meets Monday evening at 7.  
EIGHTH WARD.—E. V. Leclerc, Secretary; Morales near Marigny; meets Monday evening at 7.  
NINTH WARD.—Samuel Carter, President; John Blandin, Secretary; meets Monday evening at 7.  
TENTH WARD.—E. P. Duchesne, President; F. K. Hyde, Secretary; meets Wednesday evening at 7.  
ELEVENTH WARD.—D. C. Woodard, President; J. B. Winters, Secretary; meets Saturday evening, 7, at City Hall, Adams.  
THIRTEENTH WARD.—J. B. Gaudin, President; Wm. Bandit, Secretary; corner Camp and Cadiz; meets Monday evening at 7.  
FOURTEENTH WARD.—Malcolm Brown, President; H. Porell, Secretary; meets Louisa st. between Chestnut and Broadway Tuesday evening at 7.  
FIFTEENTH WARD.—R. Bachman, President; H. W. Farrow, Secretary; corner Pacific and Jackson; meets Monday evening at 7.  
SPECIAL NOTICE.  
THIRD WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the above named Club at the Mechanics' Institute, at 7 o'clock, Monday Evening the 15th inst., for the purpose of electing eight Delegates to the Convention adjourned to meet on the 9th of August, 1872.  
And to elect members to the Parish Committee of the Regular Republican Party, of which Judge Henry C. Thibault is President.  
W. S. Long, Secretary.







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Three	9	15	20	25	45
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